

Standard 3-2: The student will demonstrate an understanding of the exploration and settlement of South Carolina and the United States.

3-2.5 Summarize the impact that the European colonization of South Carolina had on Native Americans, including conflicts between settlers and Native Americans. (H, G)

Taxonomy Level: B 2 Understand / Conceptual Knowledge

Previous/future knowledge:

Students will have no prior knowledge of the impact the European colonization of South Carolina had on Native Americans.

In the future, students will discuss how conflicts and cooperation influenced colonial events including the French and Indian Wars and Native American Wars (4-2.7) and students will learn about the effects of the American Revolution on Native Americans (4-3.7).

It is essential for students to know:

Most of the Native Americans were friendly to the Europeans at first, enjoying the trading relationship. Europeans traded with the Native Americans for furs in exchange for knives, guns and other manufactured goods. Trade relations between the two groups worsened when they were handled unfairly by the Europeans. In addition, as settlers moved west from the lowcountry to the back country they encountered more Native American tribes who, at first, moved farther west themselves. As Europeans continued to encroach on the territories or hunting grounds of the Native Americans around them, conflict arose over the ideas of land ownership and land use. Native Americans believed in communal ownership of the land and believed it could not be owned while Europeans believed individual ownership of the land and claimed it for themselves.

The settling of the town of Beaufort was the last straw for the Yemassee nation of the southern coast. The Yemassee fought back and for a year there was much violence and bloodshed between the native nations and the European settlers of South Carolina. However, not all native tribes resisted the Europeans. The Cherokee sided with the English against the Yemassee and their allies. The Yemassee War ended in a truce with both sides badly wounded by the year of hardship. The Yemassee were eventually driven out of the state. Disease also killed large numbers of the Native Americans in South Carolina after the arrival of the Europeans because the natives had no immunity to European diseases.

It is not essential for students to know particular details regarding dates or battles between the Yemassee and the colonists. Nor do students need to know such details as treaties or names of individual Native Americans.

Assessment Guidelines: Appropriate assessment of this indicator would require students to *summarize* the relationship between the Native Americans and the European settlers of South Carolina; therefore the primary focus of assessment should be to **generalize** the main points in the description of their relationship and the effects of encroaching settlements and bad trading deals and to generalize how the native nations related to the Europeans once their numbers and power were on the rise. However, appropriate assessments should also require students to *identify* the geographic areas of trouble and *contrast* the two different points of view.